7: Lewis S-5 (ca. 1940-45) 1948 MD1 Syria MD1

Malaria and Its Control

Foggaras and surface canals easily become partly blocked by vegetation, and floods and rain wash in mud and silt. The water is then ponded back, depressions near the canal bank fill, the canal may overflow, and, if it is built along the side of a valley, overflow or seepage will maintain swamps along the watercourse. Artificial blockages of foggaras also pond back the water. Near the lower end of most canals are "brick pits" from which earth has been taken to be made into mud bricks, and these also tend to fill with water. Everywhere wadis carry rain and seepage water in winter and spring and the overflow from irrigation canals in early summer and autumn, at which seasons there is a surplus. In other words, except during the peak irrigation and evaporation period of midsummer, they carry slow-moving, half-stagnant water.

All these places are potential, and most of them actual, breeding places of the mosquito *Anopheles sacharovi*, which favors shallow, sunny, warm waters, full of aquatic vegetation. At only one place in the area has another malaria carrier, *A. algeriensis*, been found, and the problem of malaria control in the region is thus essentially that of eliminating the *A. sacharovi* breeding grounds. Full statistics are not available, but such figures as do exist show the great need of such control. About 20 per cent of the patients treated by a mobile clinic in the region in 1942–1945 were suffering from malaria, and the percentage rose at times (especially in late summer) to 80 in some villages. Sometimes practically the whole population of a village was found to be infected. In Tell et Tout (population *c.* 550) about 50 deaths were due primarily to malaria in 1941, and almost the sole source of infection was the swamp caused by the deliberate blockage of a foggara.

Control work is apparently simple. Canal owners occasionally clean the canals of detritus and vegetation and repair the banks at the lower end. It is important that this work be done well and repeated every few years. Small depressions may be sprayed, filled with earth, or drained by a simple ditch. Broad, sluggish streams may be canalized by a ditch along the thalweg. The more efficient the irrigation, the less likely it is that mosquitoes will breed. Waste of water should be reduced to a minimum and a wide range of crops grown, so that irrigation begins early in the season and ends late. The "waste" water of natural watercourses may be utilized by the construction of a simple dam and gravity canal, or by the repair of the old subparallel foggara if, as is probable, there is one. Extensive stretches of swampy ground may be put to good use by drainage-irrigation schemes, which often include the repair of old foggaras. Malaria control should not stand on its own, an expensive

14:International Bank S-5 (1954) 1955 MD1 Syria MD1

11 PUBLIC HEALTH

The progress in public health has been much less spectacular and less steady than that in education. Expenditures on public health have increased sharply only in recent years. In 1954 the budget of the Ministry of Public Health amounted to £S 8.764 million or 4.2% of the regular budget, as compared with actual expenditures of £S 3.431 million or 3.4% of the total in 1945. Health facilities have been gradually expanding. The number of hospitals has risen from 35 with 1,785 beds at the end of 1945 to 61 with 4,094 beds at the end of 1954. Over the last seven years the government has spent, on an average, £S 1.3 million on public health facilities, so that government hospitals now have a total of 3,000 beds. The number of doctors in Syria has risen from 616 in 1945 to about 880 at present.

Yet it is generally recognized that the state of public health is far from satisfactory. This conclusion rests upon testimony and observation rather than health statistics. The statistics, indeed, are so inadequate as to provide little indication of health conditions. The number of deaths registered, for example, imply a death rate of but seven per thousand, but the record of deaths is evidently very incomplete and the actual death rate rather high. There is still a high incidence of debilitating diseases. Malaria, for example, is prevalent in many parts of Syria. Diseases such as tuberculosis and the many varieties of intestinal infections, which are generally associated with poor sanitation and hygiene, overcrowding and low standards of living, are quite widespread. Infant mortality is particularly high. Thus 36% of the registered deaths in 1951-53 occurred among children less than five years old, and of these about the same percentage died of diarrhoea and enteritis.

An effective campaign to raise health standards would require resources which Syria will hardly be able to mobilize at its present stage of development. The health program will have to remain rather modest and should attempt primarily to remedy the more glaring deficiencies. These are, principally, the inadequate attention given to preventive medicine and the markedly unequal geographic distribution of existing health facilities.

Preventive Medicine

The prevention of disease is likely in the long run to be more economical than curative medicine. The mission believes that this aspect of

عدد الوفيات الحدثة (*) المسجلة حسب المحافظات ، ١٩٤٦ — ١٩٥٣

NUMBER OF NEW (*) DEATHS REGISTERED, BY MOHAFAZAT, 1946 — 1953

Table No. 12

جدول رقم ١٢

YEARS	مجموع المحافظات All Mohafazat	مدينة دمشق المنارة Damascus City	MOHAFAZAT. المحافظات دمشق Damascus	حمص Homa	حماة Hama	اللاذقية Latakia	حلب Aleppo	الحسكة Hasakeh	دير الزور Deir-ez-Zor	سويداء Sweida	درعا Dir'a	السنوات
1946 — Total	19,144	3,498	2,514	1,259	1,219	1,552	6,912	307	496	375	952	١٩٤٦ — المجموع
— Males	11,091	1,834	1,414	722	643	1,030	4,144	203	335	231	545	ذكور
— Females	8,053	1,664	1,130	537	576	532	2,768	104	161	144	407	إناث
1947 — Total	15,212	3,464	2,254	1,276	1,117	1,168	4,609	202	484	196	452	١٩٤٧ — المجموع
— Males	8,581	1,791	1,206	674	547	763	2,736	126	327	117	294	ذكور
— Females	6,631	1,673	1,048	602	570	405	1,873	76	157	69	158	إناث
1948 — Total	19,964	4,204	2,709	1,417	1,469	2,454	5,709	356	658	254	674	١٩٤٨ — المجموع
— Males	10,946	2,046	1,525	780	712	1,452	3,221	214	401	184	411	ذكور
— Females	9,018	2,158	1,244	637	757	1,002	2,488	142	257	70	263	إناث
1949 — Total	25,686	4,676	2,609	1,770	2,387	2,392	9,976	551	570	436	1,329	١٩٤٩ — المجموع
— Males	16,196	2,433	1,542	976	1,380	1,645	6,290	434	397	273	826	ذكور
— Females	10,460	2,243	1,067	794	977	747	3,686	117	173	153	503	إناث
1950 — Total	23,623	4,604	2,270	1,638	1,757	2,320	8,322	691	548	511	942	١٩٥٠ — المجموع
— Males	14,584	2,518	1,294	965	1,002	1,545	5,373	548	365	339	595	ذكور
— Females	9,039	2,086	976	673	755	775	2,949	143	183	172	347	إناث
1951 — Total	23,944	4,741	2,831	1,342	2,212	1,742	8,318	518	469	581	1,090	١٩٥١ — المجموع
— Males	14,369	2,425	1,569	719	1,393	1,114	5,253	401	325	393	677	ذكور
— Females	9,575	2,316	1,262	623	819	628	3,065	117	144	188	413	إناث
1952 — Total	23,082	4,711	2,841	1,476	1,715	1,703	7,305	586	490	542	1,413	١٩٥٢ — المجموع
— Males	13,621	2,376	1,622	805	1,006	1,099	4,515	669	321	331	874	ذكور
— Females	9,461	2,335	1,219	671	709	604	2,787	217	169	211	539	إناث
1953 — Total	24,912	5,033	3,198	1,579	1,693	1,700	7,617	1,093	580	473	1,586	١٩٥٣ — المجموع
— Males	14,552	2,599	1,767	896	975	1,009	4,609	824	380	283	913	ذكور
— Females	10,360	2,434	1,431	683	718	691	2,957	169	200	190	673	إناث

Source : Ministry of Interior

(*) The above figures show the number of deaths of «recent occurrence» but do not include «undeclared deaths»

المصدر : وزارة الداخلية

(*) ملاحظة : تبين الأرقام المثبتة أعلاه الوفيات الحدثة فقط ولا تتضمن الوفيات المكتومة .

17: Syria C-5 (1953) 1954 MDI Syria MDI
السكان والاحوال الحيوية /63

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

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عدد الوفيات الحيية المسجلة حسب الاقضية خلال عام ١٩٥٢

NUMBER OF NEW DEATHS REGISTERED, BY QADAS, DURING 1952

Table No. 12 جدول رقم ١٢

Mohafazat and Qadas	الجموع Total	ذكور Males	اناث Females	المحافظة والقضاء
Total	**23,082**	**13,621**	**9,461**	**الجموع العام**
Damascus City	**4,711**	**2,376**	**2,335**	**مدينة دمشق المتازة**
Damascus Mohafaza	**2,841**	**1,522**	**1,319**	**محافظة دمشق**
Mohafaza Centre (E. & W. Ghouta)	745*	415	330	مركز المحافظة (الغوطتين)
Douma	586	274	312	قضاء دوما
Zabadani	212	124	88	» الزبداني
Katana	278	169	109	» قطنا
Al-Qutaifeh	268	181	87	» القطيفة
Al-Qunaitra	379	261	118	» القنيطرة
Al-Nabek	373	199	174	» النبك
Homs Mohafaza	**1,476**	**805**	**671**	**محافظة حمص**
Hama Mohafaza	**1,715**	**1,006**	**709**	**محافظة حماة**
Mohafaza Centre	1,444	835	609	مركز المحافظة
Salamiya	271	171	100	قضاء السلمية
Latakia Mohafaza	**1,703**	**1,009**	**694**	**محافظة اللاذقية**
Banias	184	120	64	قضاء بانياس
Talkalakh	181	116	65	» تلكلخ
Jableh	339	197	142	» جبلة
Al-Hiffeh	124	72	52	» الحفة
Safita	128	94	34	» صافيتا
Tartus	256*	194	62	» طرطوس
Latakia	399	235	164	» قضاء اللاذقية
Misiaf	92	71	21	» مصياف

* Corrected figure

● رقم معدل

عدد الوفيات الحديثة المسجلة حسب الاقضية خلال عام ١٩٥٢

NUMBER OF NEW DEATHS REGISTERED BY QADAS DURING 1952

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Table No. 13 (Concluded.)

جدول رقم ١٣ (تتمة)

Mohafazat and Qadas	الجموع Total	ذكور Males	اناث Females	المحافظة او القضاء
Aleppo Mohafaza	**7,305**	**4,518**	**2,787**	**محافظة حلب**
Mohafaza Centre	2,954	1,617	1,307	مركز المحافظة
Menb	912	565	347	قضاء منبج
Tl'az	267	190	77	» اعزاز
Al-Bab	433	330	103	» الباب
Jabal Sam'an	591	461	130	» جبل سمعان
Jarablus	636	393	243	» جرابلس
Jisr-esh-Shoghour	167	126	41	» جسر الشغور
Harem	362	232	131	» حارم
'Ifrin	219	137	82	» عفرين
Ein-el-Arab	127	97	30	» عين العرب
Ma'arrat-en-Nu'man	449	274	175	» معرة النعمان
Minbej	127	85	42	» منبج
Al-Hasakeh Mohafaza	**886**	**669**	**217**	**محافظة الحسكة**
Mohafaza Centre	168	110	58	مركز المحافظة
Dajla	75	58	17	قضاء الدجلة
Qamishli	643	501	142	» القامشلي
Deir-ez-Zor Mohafaza	**490**	**321**	**169**	**محافظة دير الزور**
Mohafaza Centre	253	169	114	مركز المحافظة
Abu Kamal	22	20	2	قضاء البوكمال
Ar-Rigqa	111	78	33	» الرقة
Al-Mayadin	74	54	20	» الميادين
Suwida Mohafaza	**342**	**331**	**211**	**محافظة السويداء**
Mohafaza Centre	242	152	90	مركز المحافظة
Shahba'	129	79	50	قضاء شهبا
Salkhad	171	100	71	» صلخد
Dir'a Mohafaz	**1,413**	**874**	**539**	**محافظة درعا**
Mohafaza Centre	672	427	245	مركز المحافظة
Izra'	688	410	278	قضاء ازرع
Fiq	53	37	16	» فيق

Source : Ministry of Interior.

المصدر : وزارة الداخلية

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

عدد الوفيات المحيّة المسجلة حسب القضية خلال ١٩٥٣

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED, BY QADAS DURING 1953

Table No. 16 جدول رقم ١٦

Mohafazat and Qadas	المجموع Total	ذكور Males	اناث Females	المحافظة والقضاء
Total	**24,912**	**14,560**	**10,352**	**المجموع العام**
Damascus City	**5,023**	**2,579**	**2,444**	**مدينة دمشق البلدية**
Damascus Mohafaza	**3,198**	**1,787**	**1,411**	**محافظة دمشق**
Mohafaza centre (E. & W. Ghouta)	991	508	483	مركز المحافظة (الغوطتين)
Douma	522	282	240	قضاء دوما
Zabadani	339	187	152	» الزبداني
Katana	318	167	151	» قطنا
Al-Qutaifek	210	140	70	» القطيفة
Al-Qunaitra	443	302	141	» القنيطرة
Al-Nabek	365	191	174	» النبك
Homs Mohafaza	**1,579**	**906**	**673**	**محافظة حمص**
Mohafaza Centre	1,721	900	821	مركز المحافظة
Taltalakh	148	96	52	قضاء تلكلخ
Hama Mohafaza	**1,898**	**975**	**718**	**محافظة حماة**
Mohafaza Centre	1,311	754	557	مركز المحافظة
Salamiya	267	148	119	قضاء السلمية
Misiaf	115	73	42	قضاء مصياف
Latakia Mohafaza	**1,700**	**1,019**	**681**	**محافظة اللاذقية**
Banias	227	143	84	قضاء بانياس
Jableh	365	231	134	» جبلة
Al-Haffeh	187	128	59	» الحفة
Safita	113	87	26	» صافيتا
Tartus	348	198	150	» طرطوس
Latakia	520	282	238	» اللاذقية

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الاقضية خلال عام ١٩٥٣

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED, BY QADAS, DURING 1953.

Table No. 14 (Concld.)

جدول رقم ١٤ (تتمة)

Mohafazat and Qadas	الجموع Total	ذكور Males	اناث Females	المحافظة والقضاء
Aleppo Mohafazat	**7,817**	**4,960**	**2,857**	**محافظة حلب**
Mohafazat Centre	3,504	1,985	1,659	مركز المحافظة
Idleb	682	503	329	قضاء ادلب
Tfaz	328	242	86	» العزاز
Al-Bab	392	292	100	» الباب
Jabal Sam'an	413	273	140	» جبل سمعان
Jarablus	56	39	17	» جرابلس
Jisr-esh-Shoghour	492	286	206	» جسر الشغور
Harem	250	152	100	» حارم
'Ifrin	697	549	148	» عفرين
Ein-el-Arab	115	100	15	» عين العرب
Ma'arrat-en-Noman	360	222	137	» معرة النعمان
Minbej	136	96	39	» منبج
Al-Hassakeh Mohafazat	**1,003**	**851**	**149**	**محافظة الحسكة**
Mohafazat Centre	252	203	49	مركز المحافظة
Dajla	96	84	12	قضاء الدجلة
Qamishli	734	637	97	» القامشلي
Deir-ez-Zor Mohafazat	**580**	**300**	**280**	**محافظة دير الزور**
Mohafazat Centre	295	176	119	مركز المحافظة
Abu Kamal	43	26	17	قضاء البوكمال
Ar-Rkaqa	178	127	51	» الرقة
Al-Mayadin	71	49	22	» الميادين
Suwaida Mohafazat	**473**	**283**	**190**	**محافظة السويداء**
Mohafazat Centre	202	115	87	مركز المحافظة
Shahba'	129	81	48	» شهبا
Salkhad	142	87	55	» سلخد
Dar'a Mohafazat	**1,586**	**913**	**673**	**محافظة درعا**
Mohafazat Centre	425	254	171	مركز المحافظة
Izra'	1,070	610	460	قضاء ازرع
Fiq	91	49	42	» فيق

Source : Ministry of Interior.

المصدر : وزارة الداخلية

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الأمراض الرئيسية والمحافظات ١٩٥١
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND MOHAFAZAT, 1951

Table No. 1 — جدول رقم ١

TYPE OF DISEASE	Total	Mohafazat — المحافظات									نوع المرض
	مجموع المحافظات	دمشق Damascus	حمص Homs	حماة Hama	اللاذقية Lattakia	حلب Aleppo	الحسكة Al Hasakah	دير الزور Deir ez-Zor	السويداء Sweida	درعا Dir'a	
Total	16,369	6,287	701	1,281	1,071	4,223	206	961	699	947	المجموع
Typhoid	79	26	3	—	—	11	—	13	23	3	حمى تيفوئيدية
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	حمى نمشية (تيفوس)
Smallpox	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	جدري
Measles	44	7	—	—	—	18	—	4	15	—	حصبة
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	حمى قرمزية
Whooping cough	28	8	2	1	—	3	—	—	14	—	سعال ديكي
Diphteria	24	17	0	4	—	1	—	1	2	1	دفتري (خناق دفتريائي)
Influenza	26	2	—	1	—	21	—	—	2	—	نزلة وافدة مخططة
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	طاعون
Tuberculosis of the respiratory System	148	38	12	12	1	67	1	9	—	6	تدرن الجهاز التنفسي
All other forms of tuberculosis	68	23	7	9	0	14	—	1	—	1	التدرن غير مذكور
Syphilis	7	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	الزهري
Malaria	124	23	5	4	0	88	—	5	0	2	حمى مرزمية (البرداء)
Other infectious diseases	23	20	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	امراض سارية غير مذكور

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الامراض الرئيسية والمحافظات ١٩٥١

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND MOHAFAZAT, 1951

Table No. 1 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ١ (تابع)

TYPE OF DISEASE	Total مجموع المحافظات	Mohafazat المحافظات: دمشق Damascus	حمص Homs	حماة Hama	اللاذقية Latakia	حلب Aleppo	الحسكة Al Hasakeh	دير الزور Deir ez-Zor	السويداء Sweida	درعا Dir'a	نوع الرض
Cancer and other malignant tumours	225	96	18	24	5	71	3	3	3	2	سرطان والاورام الخبيثة
Non-malignant tumours or tumours of unspecified nature	16	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	اورام غير خبيثة واورام لها صفة خبيثة غير معينة
Chronic Rheumatism and gout	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	الرثية المزمنة والنقريس
Diabitis mellitus	82	30	4	2	1	14	—	1	—	—	التبول السكري
Chronic or acute alcoholism	45	22	—	—	—	15	—	—	1	—	التسمم الفولي (الفول) المزمن والحاد
Other general diseases and chronic poisoning	39	27	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	امراض عامة اخرى وتسمم مزمن
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	164	97	2	14	2	48	—	—	1	—	اختلاج الحركة التقدم وشلل عام نزيف دماغي سدادة شريان او تخثر الدم في الدماغ
Meningitis non-meningococcal	132	80	10	15	4	69	1	1	—	2	امراض اخرى في الجهاز العصبي والحواس
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	64	41	1	4	1	12	—	1	—	4	امراض القلب
Disease of the heart	1,200	665	66	71	12	482	3	13	5	13	بقية جهاز الدورة الدموية
Other diseases of the circulatory system.	89	43	—	4	3	15	—	1	1	4	ذات القصبات
Bronchitis	578	366	10	11	2	134	—	21	20	3	ذات الرئة
Pneumonia & bronchopneumonia	1,139	407	117	113	17	405	1	28	16	30	بقية امراض الجهاز التنفسي ماعدا السل
Other diseases of the respiratory system other than T.B.	73	39	—	4	11	13	1	4	1	—	اسهال والتهاب الامعاء
Diarrhea and enteritis	2,306	1,105	151	179	76	475	7	71	88	84	

الصحة والاسعاف العام

1954 1955

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الأمراض الرئيسية والمحافظات ١٩٥١

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND MOHAFAZAT, 1951

Table No. 1 (Concld.)

جدول رقم ١ (تتمة)

TYPE OF DISEASE	Total المجموع	Mohafazat المحافظات									نوع المرض
		Damascus دمشق	Homs حمص	Hama حماة	Latakia اللاذقية	Aleppo حلب	Al Hasakeh الحسكة	Deir ez-Zor دير الزور	Sweida السويداء	Dir'a درعا	
Appendicitis	19	4	—	1	—	9	1	4	—	—	التهاب الزائدة الدودية
Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	188	102	7	5	12	50	1	8	2	1	امراض الكبد والمجاري الصفراوية
Other diseases of the digestive system	96	58	—	7	6	14	—	3	—	7	بقية امراض الجهاز الهضمي
Nephritis	224	102	12	15	8	78	—	—	3	6	التهاب الكلية
Other diseases of the urinary and genetal system	84	64	1	1	1	15	—	—	1	1	بقية امراض الجهاز البولي والتناسلي
Puerperal infection	30	7	5	5	—	9	1	1	2	—	تعفن الدم وحمى النفاس
Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	28	17	1	2	—	5	—	—	2	1	بقية امراض الحمل والولادة والنفاس
Diseases of the skin, cellular tissues, bones and organ of movement.	33	16	1	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	امراض الجلد والنسيج الخلوي والعظام واعضاء الحركة
Congenital malformations and debility, premature births diseases peculiar to the first year of life.	244	155	39	21	2	23	—	—	3	1	ضعف ولادي ؛ ولادة قبل الميعاد
Senility	807	211	61	54	151	221	17	31	13	28	الشيخوخة
Suicide	16	7	—	1	—	6	—	—	1	1	انتحار
Homicide	66	27	1	8	—	19	5	6	—	2	قتل
Accidental deaths	744	363	8	23	17	109	3	10	8	3	موت قسري بسبب حوادث
Causes of deaths ill-defined, unknown or unspecified	7,284	2,113	139	675	731	2,427	161	413	206	309	اسباب موت غير معينة

Source : Ministry of Health.

المصدر : وزارة الصحة والاسعاف العام

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الامراض الرئيسية والمحافظات ١٩٥٢

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND MOHAFAZAT, 1952

Table No. 2.

جدول رقم ٢

TYPE OF DISEASE	Total مجموع المحافظات	Mohafazat المحافظات									نوع المرض
		Damascus دمشق	Homs حمص	Hama حماة	Latakia اللاذقية	Aleppo حلب	Al Hasakah الحسكة	Deir ez-Zor دير الزور	Suweida السويداء	Dir'a درعا	
Total	17,788	7,118	906	1,416	1,009	4,777	214	477	442	1,233	المجموع
Typhoid	68	40	9	4	—	9	—	—	5	1	حمى تيفوئيدية
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	حمى المنشية « تيفوس »
Smallpox	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	جدري
Measles	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	حصبة
Scarlet fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	حمى القرمزية
Whooping cough	20	5	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	سعال ديكي
Diphteria	47	30	9	4	—	2	—	—	3	—	دفتري (خناق دفتريالي)
Influenza	20	14	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	نزلة وافدة مخططة
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	طاعون
Tuberculosis of the respiratory System	244	156	11	24	1	37	3	7	1	4	السل الجهاز التنفسي
All other forms of tuberculosis	36	9	5	5	—	17	1	—	—	1	السل غير ملاكر
Syphilis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	الزهري
Malaria	22	21	4	1	10	34	2	10	—	—	حمى مرقية (البرداء)
Other infectious diseases	8	4	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	امراض سارية غير ملاكر

الصحة والاسعاف العام

HEALTH

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الامراض الرئيسية والمحافظات ١٩٥٢

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND MOHAFAZAT, 1952

Table No. 2 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٢ (تابع)

TYPE OF DISEASE	Total مجموع الوفيات	Mohafazat المحافظات									نوع المرض
		Damascus دمشق	Homs حمص	Hama حماة	Lattakia اللاذقية	Aleppo حلب	Al Hasakeh الحسكة	Deir-ez-Zor دير الزور	Suwaida السويداء	Dir'a درعا	
Cancer and other malignant tumours	289	148	28	30	4	89	2	1	—	2	سرطان والاورام الخبيثة
Non-malignant tumours or tumours of unspecified nature	19	6	—	—	1	10	—	—	1	1	اورام غير خبيثة واورام ليست صفة خبيثة غير معينة
Chronic Rheumatism and gout	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	الرثية المزمنة والنقرس
Diabitis mellitus	34	8	3	3	1	19	—	—	—	—	البول السكري
Chronic or acute alcoholism	93	70	2	—	—	18	—	—	—	3	التسمم الكولي (الغول) المزمن والحاد
Other general diseases and chronic poisoning	43	36	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	امراض عامة اخرى وتسمم مزمن
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	220	100	7	23	5	82	—	4	—	—	اختلاج الحركة المتقدم وشلل عام
Meningitis non-meningococcal	270	152	17	30	4	71	1	1	3	2	ورم دماغي سداده قرباليه او تقيح الدم في السماغ
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	50	11	2	19	1	15	—	1	1	—	امراض اخرى في الجهاز العصبي والحواس
Diseases of the heart	1,033	541	117	101	45	210	4	15	4	21	امراض القلب
Other diseases of the circulatory system.	80	31	1	4	—	21	—	1	—	2	بقية جهاز الدورة الدموية
Bronchitis	503	343	17	39	1	93	1	13	1	3	ذات القصبات
Pneumonia & bron-hopneumonia	880	344	114	79	17	280	2	35	3	35	ذات الرئة
Other diseases of the respiratory system other than T.B.	89	45	—	1	1	27	—	7	1	4	بقية امراض الجهاز التنفسي ماعدا السل
Diarrhea and enteritis	2,686	1,329	268	223	145	599	8	86	24	65	اسهال والتهاب الامعاء

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الامراض الرئيسية والمحافظات ١٩٥٢
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND MOHAFAZAT, 1952

Table No. 3 (Concld.)

جدول رقم ٣ (تتمة)

TYPE OF DISEASE	Total مجموع المحافظات	Mohafazat المحافظات									نوع المرض
		دمشق Damascus	حمص Homs	حماة Hama	اللاذقية Latakia	حلب Aleppo	الحسكة Al Hasaleh	دير الزور Deir ez-Zor	السويداء Sweida	درعا Dir'a	
Appendicitis	16	9	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	التهاب الزائدة الدودية
Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	518	365	9	16	34	84	1	3	2	14	امراض الكبد والمجاري الصفراوية
Other diseases of digestive system	101	59	—	11	9	20	1	1	—	—	بقية امراض الجهاز الهضمي
Nephritis	305	113	12	25	19	125	—	2	4	5	التهاب الكلية
Other diseases of the urinary and genetal system	113	41	8	6	10	43	—	1	1	1	بقية امراض الجهاز البولي والتناسلي
Puerperal infection	26	10	4	4	—	2	—	5	—	1	تعفن الدم وحمى النفاس
Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	29	18	3	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	بقية امراض الحمل والولادة والنفاس
Diseases of the skin, cellular tissues, bones and organ of movement.	38	18	—	1	1	18	—	—	—	—	امراض الجلد والنسيج الخلوي والعظام واعضاء الحركة
Congenital malformations and debility, premature births diseases peculiar to the first year of life.	242	145	41	29	—	24	—	2	—	1	ضعف ولادي ؛ ولادة قبل الميعاد الشهوخة
Senility	1,003	317	133	78	173	308	5	26	16	49	
Suicide	18	10	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	2	انتحار
Homicide	82	18	4	2	14	35	2	4	—	3	قتل
Accidental deaths	416	193	13	44	6	154	—	4	—	2	موت قسري بسبب حوادث
Causes of deaths ill-defined, unknown or unspecified	7,408	2,053	189	605	594	2,171	179	284	373	990	اسباب موت غير معينة

Source : Ministry of Health.

المصدر : وزارة الصحة والاسعاف العام

الصحة والاسعاف العام

SYRIA

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الامراض الرئيسية والمحافظات ١٩٥٣

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND MOHAFAZAT, 1953

Table No. 3.

جدول رقم ٣

TYPE OF DISEASE	Total مجموع المحافظات	Mohafazat ٥ المحافظات									
		دمشق Damascus	حمص Homs	حماة Hama	اللاذقية Latakia	حلب Aleppo	الحسكة Al Hasakeh	دير الزور Deir ez-Zor	السويداء Sweida	درعا Dir'a	نوع المرض
Total	16,403	7,462	915	813	1,260	4,426	205	346	227	736	المجموع
Typhoid	56	36	5	3	—	6	—	2	3	1	حمى تيفوئيدية
Typhus fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	حمى تشية ، تيفوس ،
Smallpox	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	جدري
Measles	10	15	2	3	7	10	—	—	—	—	حصبة
Scarlet fever	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	حمى قرمزية
Whooping cough	8	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	سعال ديكي
Diphteria	36	17	6	1	4	7	—	1	—	—	دفتري (خناق دفتريالي)
Influenza	25	4	—	—	16	5	3	—	—	—	نزلة وافدة مخططة
Plague	10	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	طاعون
Tuberculosis of the respiratory System	109	55	2	7	2	32	2	9	—	—	تدرن الجهاز التنفسي
All other forms of tuberculosis	28	2	3	5	—	17	—	—	—	1	تدرن غير مذاكر
Siphlis	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	الزهري
Malaria	56	4	6	—	14	29	3	—	—	—	حمى مرزقية (البرداء)
Other infectious diseases	13	6	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	1	امراض سارية غير مذاكر

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الامراض الرئيسية والمحافظات ١٩٥٣

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND MOHAFAZAT, 1953

Table No. 3 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٣ (تابع)

TYPE OF DISEASE	Total جميع المحافظات	Mohafazat المحافظات									
		Damascus دمشق	Homs حمص	Hama حماة	Lattakia اللاذقية	Aleppo حلب	Al Hasakeh الحسكة	Deir-ez-Zor دير الزور	Suweida السويداء	Dar'a درعا	نوع المرض
Cancer and other malignant tumours	339	181	21	14	5	103	6	3	—	1	سرطان والاورام الخبيثة
Non-malignant tumours or tumours of unspecified nature	20	2	—	1	3	14	—	—	—	—	اورام غير خبيثة واورام ليست صفة خبيثة او معينة
Chronic Rheumatism and gout	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	الرثية المزمنة والنقرس
Diabitis mellitus	51	21	3	2	—	18	—	—	—	—	التبول السكري
Chronic or acute alcoholism	57	21	0	3	1	33	—	—	—	—	التسمم الكولي المزمن والحاد
Other general diseases and chronic poisoning	142	138	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	1	امراض عامة اخرى وتسمم مزمن
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	186	86	9	10	2	69	1	4	—	1	اختلاج الحركة المتقدم وشلل عام
Meningitis non-meningococcal	269	153	34	16	22	72	—	—	—	2	ذبحة دماغي، سفاده شريان او تحطر الدم في الدماغ
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	51	18	1	6	1	23	1	1	—	—	امراض اخرى في الجهاز العصبي والحواس
Diseases of the heart	1,844	940	99	96	57	601	15	22	3	11	امراض القلب
Other diseases of the circulatory system.	28	11	—	3	1	13	—	—	—	—	بقية جهاز الدورة الدموية
Bronchitis	618	433	26	20	22	110	6	2	1	8	ذات الشعبات
Pneumoni & bronchopneumonia	1,107	505	187	36	26	266	13	16	6	20	ذات الرئة
Other diseases of the respiratory system other than T.B.	140	82	—	13	15	22	1	3	—	1	بقية امراض الجهاز التنفسي ماعدا السل
Diarrhea and entritis	2,727	1,606	273	117	59	494	26	50	5	45	اسهال والتهاب الامعاء

الصحة والاسعاف العام

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الامراض الرئيسية والمحافظات ١٩٥٣

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND MOHAFAZAT, 1953

Table No. 3 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٣ (تتمة)

TYPE OF DISEASE	Total	Mohafazat									نوع المرض	المحافظات
	مجموع المحافظات	دمشق Damascus	حمص Homs	حماة Hama	اللاذقية Latakia	حلب Aleppo	الحسكة Al Hasakeh	دير الزور Deir ez-Zor	السويداء Sweida	درعا Dir'a		
Appendicitis	62	33	3	—	3	6	3	—	1	—	التهاب الزائدة الدودية	
Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	230	144	9	11	5	61	—	—	—	—	امراض الكبد والمجاري الصفراوية	
Other diseases of the digestive system	160	94	1	10	20	35	—	—	—	1	بقية امراض الجهاز الهضمي	
Nephritis	302	126	15	14	13	123	3	4	1	3	التهاب الكلية	
Other diseases of the urinary and genital system	60	15	1	1	9	32	—	—	2	—	بقية امراض الجهاز البولي والتناسلي	
Puerperal infection	38	12	13	3	3	8	—	—	—	—	تعفن الدم وحمى النفاس	
Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	41	20	4	1	3	11	1	2	—	—	بقية امراض الحمل والولادة والنفاس	
Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organ of movement.	18	12	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	امراض الجلد والنسيج الخلوي والعظام واعضاء الحركة	
Congenital malformations and debility, premature births diseases peculiar to the first year of life.	325	248	24	9	8	31	1	3	1	—	ضعف ولادي ؛ ولادة قبل الميعاد	
Senility	904	295	125	62	121	227	6	25	6	27	الشيخوخة	
Suicide	23	13	—	1	3	6	—	—	—	—	الانتحار	
Homicide	103	63	1	6	10	17	6	—	—	—	قتل	
Accidental deaths	342	127	8	24	5	144	11	9	11	3	موت قسري بسبب حوادث	
Causes of deaths ill-defined, unknown or unspecified	5,837	1,961	54	313	779	1,784	97	180	187	612	اسباب موت غير معينة	

Source : Ministry of Health.

المصدر : وزارة الصحة والاسعاف العام

الصحة والاسعاف العام

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الامراض الرئيسية والاعمار ١٩٥١

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND AGE, 1951

Table No. 4.

جدول رقم ٤

TYPE OF DISEASE	المجموع Total	Age (years) الاعمار (بالسنوات)					الرض
		من ٠ ـ ١ From 0-1	من ١ ـ ٤ From 1-4	من ٥ ـ ١٤ From 5-14	من ١٥ ـ ٢٩ From 15-29	من ٣٠ وفوق From 30 and over	
Total	16,305	3335	2,317	1,580	1,973	6,922	المجموع
Typhoid	79	5	23	32	17	12	حمى تيفوئيدية
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	حمى نمشية « تيفوس »
Smallpox	2	—	2	—	—	—	جدري
Measles	44	18	23	2	1	—	حصبة
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	حمى قرمزية
Whooping cough	36	21	16	1	—	—	سعال ديكي
Diphteria	34	7	13	7	—	2	دفتري (خناق دفتريائي)
Influenza	36	4	2	4	2	14	نزلة وافدة مختلطة
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	طاعون
Tuberculosis of the respiratory System	146	1	8	11	50	76	تدرن الجهاز التنفسي
All other forms of tuberculosis	65	5	4	9	23	24	تدرن غير ماذكر
Siphlis	7	—	—	—	1	6	الزهري
Malaria	124	22	25	16	24	37	حمى مرزقية (البرداء)
Other infectious diseases	23	3	5	7	6	2	امراض معدية غير ماذكر
Cancer and other malignant tumours	225	1	1	2	12	209	سرطان والاورام الخبيثة
Non-malignant tumours or tumours of unspecified nature	16	—	1	2	2	11	اورام غير خبيثة واورام لهـا صفة خبيثة غير معينة
Chronic Rheumatism and gout	1	—	—	1	—	—	الرثية المزمنة والنقرس
Diabitis mellitus	52	—	1	1	2	48	البول السكري
Chronic or acute alcoholism	48	4	2	—	1	41	التسمم الكولي (الكول) المزمن والحاد
Other general diseases and chronic poisoning	39	8	9	1	2	19	امراض عامة اخرى وتسمم مزمن
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	164	—	2	3	6	153	اختلاج الحركة التقدم وشلل عام
Meningitis non-meningococcal	132	3	7	6	21	185	تزيف دماغي سعادة شريان او تخثر الدم في الدماغ

HEALTH

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عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الامراض الرئيسية وبالاعمار ١٩٥١

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND AGE, 1951

Table No. 4 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٤ (تتمة)

TYPE OF DISEASE	المجموع Total	Ages (in years) الاعمار (بالسنوات)					الامراض
		من ٠ ـ ١ From 0-1	من ١ ـ ٥ From 1-4	من ٥ ـ ١٤ From 5-14	من ١٥ ـ ٣٠ From 15-30	من ٣٠ وما فوق Forty 30 and over	
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	84	5	6	6	10	57	امراض اخرى في الجهاز العصبي والحواس
Disease of the heart	1,389	11	6	37	84	1,171	امراض القلب
Other diseases of the circulatory system.	89	9	4	5	10	61	بقية امراض الدورة الدموية
Bronchitis	576	329	185	17	24	41	ذات الشعب
Pneumonia & bronchopneumonia	1,139	488	230	37	85	365	ذات الرئة
Other diseases of the respiratory system, other than T.B.	72	12	20	7	12	21	بقية امراض الجهاز التنفسي ماعدا السل
Diarrhoea and enteritis	2,286	1,779	721	102	60	143	اسهال والتهاب الامعاء
Appendicitis	19	—	—	1	9	9	التهاب الزائدة الدودية
Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	188	8	8	10	24	138	امراض الكبد والمجاري الصفراوية
Other diseases of the digestive system	85	28	13	5	16	24	بقية امراض الجهاز الهضمي
Nephritis	227	4	17	15	13	178	التهاب الكلية
Other diseases of the urinary and genital system	84	1	1	—	8	74	بقية امراض الجهاز البولي والتناسلي
Puerperal infection	30	—	1	3	12	14	تعفن الدم وحمى النفاس
Other disease of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	28	—	—	—	6	22	بقية امراض الحمل والولادة والنفاس
Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of movement.	32	5	2	6	6	14	امراض الجلد والنسيج الخلوي والعظام واعضاء الحركة
Congenital malformations and debility, premature births diseases peculiar to the first year of life.	244	228	8	—	1	10	ضعف ولادي ؛ ولادة قبل الميعاد
Senility	807	—	—	—	—	807	الشيخوخة
Suicide	16	—	—	—	10	6	الانتحار
Homicide	68	1	—	3	33	31	القتل
Accidental deaths	444	80	45	72	109	138	موت قسري بسبب حوادث
Causes of deaths ill-defined, unknown or unspecified	7,201	815	1,035	1,089	1,306	2,948	اسباب موت غير معينة

Source : Ministry of Health

المصدر : وزارة الصحة والاسعاف العام

NOTE : The above figures have been arrived at from the returns submitted to the Ministry of Health by the Medical Officers in charge of the registration of deaths.As Medical Officers are not available at certain remote areas, and at bedouin centres, to register death occurrences, there appeared a discrepancy between the figures thus supplied and those on record with the Ministry of Interior, based on the Population Registers.

ملاحظة : ترسلت وزارة الصحة والاسعاف العام الى الارقام المنشورة اعلاه بعد جمعها من التقارير الواردة من الاطباء المختصين بتسجيل الوفيات . ولما لم يكن لدى بعض القرى النائية ومراكز البدو الرحل اطباء يسجلون الوفيات فانه لحظت في هذه القرى والمراكز اذا ما قورنت بالتسجيل الى تباين ظهر من مقارنة هذه الارقام بتلك الواردة من وزارة الداخلية والمستندة الى سجلات النفوس .

الصحة والاحصاء العام

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الامراض الرئيسية والاعمار ، ١٩٥٣
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND AGE, 1953

Table No. 5

جدول رقم ٥

TYPE OF DISEASE	المجموع Total	Age (in years) الاعمار بالسنوات					الداء
		١ - ٠ 0 - 1	٤ - ١ 1 - 4	١٤ - ٥ 5 - 14	٣٠ - ١٥ 15 - 29	من ٣٠ وما فوق From 30 and over	
Total	17,705	3,730	2,439	1,527	1,997	7,513	المجموع
Typhoid	88	8	13	27	8	33	حمى تيفوئيدية
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	حمى تيفية (تيفوس)
Smallpox	1	1	—	—	—	—	جدري
Measles	3	1	2	—	—	—	حصبة
Scarlet fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	حمى قرمزية
Whooping cough	10	5	4	1	—	—	سعال ديكي
Diphteria	47	17	25	4	—	1	دفتري (خناق دفتريالي)
Influenza	20	5	6	3	1	5	نزلة وافدة مخططة
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	طاعون
Tuberculosis of the respiratory System	364	3	13	13	93	122	تدرن الجهاز التنفسي
All other forms of tuberculosis	35	—	2	5	11	20	تدرن غير ملاكر
Syphilis	2	—	1	—	—	1	الزهري
Malaria	82	18	14	21	10	21	حمى مرزقية (البرداء)
Other infectious diseases	8	—	2	3	—	3	امراض سارية غير ملاكر عنبية وطفيلية
Cancer and other malignant tumours	250	—	2	4	23	271	سرطان والاورام الخبيثة
Non-malignant tumours or tumours of unspecified nature	19	1	—	1	4	13	اورام غير خبيثة او اورام ليسا حسنة خبيثة غير معينة
Chronic Rheumatism and gout	2	—	—	—	—	2	الرثية المزمنة والنقرس
Diabetis mellitus	34	—	—	2	3	29	السيول السكري
Chronic or acute alcoholism	88	1	2	1	3	86	التسمم المزمن او السول بالمزمن والعماد
Other general diseases and chronic poisoning	42	12	3	1	3	23	امراض عامة اخرى وتسمم مزمن
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	229	2	5	3	15	204	اختلاج الحركة التقدم وشلل عام توقف تعاقبي سعادة شرياتية او تقشر الدم في الدماغ
Acute gastric and gastro-intestinal	270	5	6	7	15	237	

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الامراض الرئيسية والاعمار ، ١٩٥٣
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND AGE, 1953

Table No. 5 (Concld.)

جدول رقم ٥ (تتمة)

TYPE OF DISEASE	Total المجموع	Age (in years) الاعمار بالسنوات					الرقم
		٠ - ١ 0 - 1	١ - ٤ 1 - 4	٥ - ١٤ 5 - 14	١٥ - ٣٠ 15 - 30	من ٣٠ وما فوق From 30 and over	
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	50	1	5	3	4	37	امراض اخرى في الجهاز العصبي والحواس
Diseases of the heart	1,653*	18	11	60	95	1,434	امراض القلب
Other diseases of the circulatory system.	50	3	1	3	5	34	بقية امراض الدورة الدموية
Bronchitis	508	223	122	27	11	55	التهابات القصبات
Pneumonia & bronchopneumonia	896	227	226	70	34	222	التهابات الرئة
Other diseases of the respiratory system other than T.B.	89	14	22	8	5	40	بقية امراض الجهاز التنفسي ماعدا السل
Diarrhoea and enteritis	2,686	1,511	782	121	51	211	اسهال والتهاب الامعاء
Appendicitis	16	2	—	1	3	10	التهاب الزائدة الدودية
Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	519	302	88	21	45	221	امراض الكبد والمجاري الصفراوية
Other diseases of the digestive system	101	46	6	5	5	39	بقية امراض الجهاز الهضمي
Nephritis	305	5	18	30	44	218	التهاب الكلية
Other diseases of the urinary and genital system	113	3	4	3	14	89	بقية امراض الجهاز البولي والتناسلي
Puerperal infection	26	1	—	—	15	10	امراض الدم وحمى النفاس
Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	29	1	1	2	16	9	بقية امراض الحمل والولادة والنفاس
Diseases of the skin, cellular tissues, bones and organs of movement.	38	12	8	2	1	15	امراض الجلد والنسيج الخلوي والعظام والاعضاء الحركة
Congenital malformations and debility, premature births diseases peculiar to the first year of life.	242	232	2	2	—	6	تشوهات ولادية ؛ ولادة قبل الاوان ؛ امراض خاصة بالسنة الاولى من الحياة
Senility	1,003	—	—	—	—	1,003	الشيخوخة
Suicide	18	—	—	2	4	12	انتحار
Homicide	82	1	5	3	34	39	قتل
Accidental deaths	416	19	65	75	122	135	موت قسري بسبب حوادث
Causes of deaths ill-defined, unknown or unspecified	7,606	983	1,075	1,086	1,383	2,971	اسباب موت غير معينة

Source : Ministry of Health.

المصدر : وزارة الصحة والاسعاف العام

Note : The above figures have been arrived at from the returns submitted to the Ministry of Health by the Medical Officers in charge of the registration of deaths. As Medical Officers are not available at certain remote areas, and at Beddoin centres, to register death occurrences, there appeared a discrepancy between the figures thus applied and those on record with the Ministry of Interior, based on the Population Registers.

ملاحظة : توصلت وزارة الصحة والاسعاف العام الى ارقام المذكورة أعلاه بعد جمعها من التقارير الواردة من قبل الصحة المختصين بتسجيل الوفيات . ولما لم يكن لدى بعض القرى النائية ومراكز البدو الرحل اطباء يسجلون الوفيات التي تحدث في هذه القرى والمراكز لذى هذا التعذر في تأمين غير من مقارنة هذه الارقام بتلك الواردة من وزارة الداخلية والمستندة الى سجلات النفوس .

الصحة والاحصاء العام

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عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الامراض الرئيسية والاعمار ١٩٥٣

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND AGE, 1953

Table No. 6

جدول رقم ٦

TYPE OF DISEASE	المجموع Total	Age (in years) الاعمار بالسنوات					المرض
		٠ - ١ 0-1	١ - ٤ 1-4	٥ - ١٤ 5-14	١٥ - ٣٠ 15-30	من ٣٠ وما فوق From 30 and over	
Total	18,403	3,929	2,143	1,436	1,358	7,237	الجموع
Typhoid	38	6	15	13	15	7	حمى تيفوئيدية
Typhus fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	حمى نمشية « تيفوس »
Smallpox	2	2	—	—	—	—	جدري
Measles	40	24	14	2	—	—	حصبة
Scarlet fever	2	—	—	1	—	1	حمى قرمزية
Whooping cough	8	5	2	1	—	—	سعال ديكي
Diphteria	36	15	14	3	3	1	دفتري (خناق دفتريائي)
Influenza	28	12	11	—	—	5	نزلة وافدة مختلطة
Plague	10	—	—	1	1	8	طاعون
Tuberculosis of the respiratory System	109	4	9	8	22	66	تدرن الجهاز التنفسي
All other forms of tuberculosis	28	3	3	4	3	15	تدرن غير مذكور
Syphilis	4	1	—	—	1	2	الزهري
Malaria	56	21	18	4	3	12	حمى مرزئية (البرداء)
Other infectious diseases	13	3	3	—	1	6	امراض سارية غير مذكور
Cancer and other malignant tumours	338	1	3	13	21	298	سرطان والاورام الخبيثة
Non-malignant tumours or tumours of unspecified nature	20	1	—	1	3	15	اورام غير خبيثة واورام ليسا صفة خبيثة غير معينة
Chronic Rheumatism and gout	2	—	—	—	—	2	الرثية المزمنة والنقرس
Diabitis mellitus	51	—	—	1	3	47	البول السكري
Chronic or acute alcoholism	57	1	4	1	8	43	التسمم الفولي (الفول) المزمن والحاد
Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	142	8	3	3	8	120	امراض عامة اخرى وتسمم مزمن
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	166	—	1	2	6	157	اختلاج الحركة المتقدم وشلل عام تزيف دماغي سدادة شريانية او تخثر الدم في الدماغ
Meningitis (non-meningococcal)	259	13	3	4	10	259	

عدد الوفيات المسجلة حسب الامراض الرئيسية والاعمار ، ١٩٥٣

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED BY MAIN DISEASES AND AGE, 1953

Table No. 6 (Contd.)

جدول رقم ٦ (تتمة)

TYPE OF DISEASE	الجموع Total	Age (in years) الاعمار (بالسنوات)					الرض
		١٠٠ 0-1	١-٤ 1-4	٥-١٤ 5-14	١٥-٢٠ 15-20	من ٢٠ وما فوق Form 20 and over	
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	51	7	5	3	15	21	راض اخرى في الجهاز العصبي والحواس
Diseases of the heart	1,884	27	17	41	123	1,676	راض القلب
Other diseases of the circulatory system.	28	2	1	—	3	22	ية امراض جهاز الدورة الدموية
Bronchitis	615	295	146	28	9	49	ات الشعبات
Pneumonia & bronchopneumonia	1,107	451	202	86	32	236	ات الرئة
Other diseases of the respiratory system other than tuberculosis	140	17	13	6	8	97	يةامراض الجهاز التنفسي ماعدا السل
Diarrhea and enteritis	2,727	1,752	697	83	30	165	سهال والتهاب الامعاء
Appendicitis	52	5	2	9	16	120	التهاب الزائدة الدودية
Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	230	5	5	20	31	169	راض الكبد والمجاري الصفراوية
Other diseases of the digestive system	160	22	17	10	26	85	ية امراض الجهاز الهضمي
Nephritis	302	15	22	14	24	227	التهاب الكلية
Other diseases of the urinary and genital system	60	—	—	3	5	52	ية امراض الجهاز البولي والتناسلي
Puerperal infection	35	1	1	5	15	13	عي الدم وحمى النفاس
Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	41	1	—	1	12	27	ية امراض الحمل والولادة والنفاس
Diseases of skin, cellular tissue, bones andorgans of movement	18	2	8	2	1	5	راض الجلد والنسيج الخلوي والعظام واعضاء الحركة
Congenital malformations and debility, premature births and diseases peculiar to the first year of life.	325	325	—	—	—	—	عف ولادي ؛ ولادة قبل الميعاد
Senility	904	—	—	—	—	904	شيخوخة
Suicide	23	1	—	3	6	13	انتحار
Homicide	103	2	9	17	33	42	قتل
Accidental deaths	342	6	32	84	82	118	وت قسري بسبب حوادث
Causes of deaths ill-defined, unknown or unspecified	5,527	782	796	961	967	2,321	باب موت غير معينة

Source : Ministry of Health

المصدر : وزارة الصحة والاسعاف العام

Note : The above figures have been arrived at from the returns submitted to the Ministry of Health by the Medical Officers in charge of the registration of deaths. As Medical Officers are not available at certain remote areas, and at bedouin centres, to register death occurences, there appeared a discrepancy between the figures thus supplied and those on record with the Ministry of Interior, based on the Population Registers.

ملاحظة : توصلت وزارة الصحة والاسعاف العام الى ارقام المذكورة اعلاه بعد جمعها من التقارير الواردة من اطباء الصحة المختصين بتسجيل الوفيات . ولما لم يكن لدى بعض المراكز النائية ومراكز البدو الرحل اطباء يسجلون الوفيات التي تحدث في هذه القرى والمراكز لدى هذا النقص في التسجيل ، يتبين فيما بعد من مقارنة هذه الارقام بتلك الواردة من وزارة الداخلية والمستندة الى سجلات النفوس .

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1986
M1 Middle East
SYRIA MD1

sory, according to law, but barely one half of the children are now registered in schools. Outside of Damascus, the literacy rates probably do not exceed 40 per cent among the men and 10 to 20 per cent among the women. Schools are maintained by the government and by private organizations, both national and foreign. The Syrian University, in Damascus, is one of the leading Arab institutions in the Middle East. It includes faculties of law, science, arts and medicine, with subordinate departments of dentistry, pharmacy and nursing, as well as an advanced school for teacher training. An engineering school is established at Aleppo, and, in 1952, a new school for the training of village teachers, with emphasis on home economics and agriculture, was under construction near Damascus.

Vital Statistics

Due to lack of demographic data among large segments of the population, few valid statistics are available. Theoretically, the registration of births and deaths is compulsory, but in the rural areas, away from centers of population, reporting is incomplete. Government officials estimate that the accuracy of the recorded statistics approximates 90 per cent in the cities, but 30 to 60 per cent in the villages, over one half of which have less than 200 inhabitants. Considering the country as a whole, probably 50 to 80 per cent of the births are recorded and, since certificates are required for burial, a slightly higher percentage of the deaths. According to published statistics for 1948, the birth rate for the entire country was calculated at 19.1 per 1,000 population; the death rate, at 6.5 per 1,000 population. The birth rates ranged from 35.3 in the city of Damascus to 9.0 in the rural province of Al Jazira; the death rates, from 13.2 to 2.3, respectively. Evidence derived from informal surveys in different localities, however, suggests that the true birth rates average 30 to 40 per 1,000 population and the death rates 15 to 30 per 1,000 population.

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63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1964
M1 Middle East
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The infant mortality is not known, but local observers believe that it is at least 250 per 1,000 live births. In many rural villages the mortality among children under 5 years of age probably reaches 40 to 50 per cent. Discrepancies in reporting are exaggerated by the fact that certification of birth is not required for infants dying during the first year of life. The official infant mortality rate for 1948 was 47.6 per 1,000 births for the country, but 75 per 1,000 births in the city of Damascus. Among almost 15,500 deaths registered in 1949, over 21 per cent were of infants under 1 year and about 35 per cent of children under 5 years of age.

Social Economy

Agriculture is the basis of Syria's economy. Over two thirds of the people are dependent upon the land, and, in consideration of the paucity of other natural resources, its full utilization is a problem of primary concern to the welfare of the country. Except in limited portions of the northwestern and the northeastern provinces, the rainfall is deficient and erratic, and the expansion of agriculture is contingent upon the development of irrigation and more efficient methods of production. Estimates of the amount of cultivable land range from 10 to 21 million acres—from less than one quarter to almost one half of the total land area. A similar disparity is noted between the figures quoted for the acreage now under cultivation, but all sources agree that less than one half of the potentially arable lands are planted in crops. Most observers believe that the land suitable for agriculture approximates 12 to 14 million acres, while the area under cultivation is between 5 and 6 million acres. Roughly 10 to 20 per cent of the tilled land is irrigated at present, but it has been shown that the farm acreage could be more than doubled by increased irrigation, associated with controlled settlement, in the Orontes, the Khabour and the Euphrates river valleys.

Foremost among the factors which impede the promotion and the modernization

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844 parts of the country. The graduate pharmacists totaled 214.

DISEASES

659 165 Widespread discrepancies in reporting detract from the validity of the morbidity and the mortality statistics. Among the two thirds or more of the population living in the rural villages, not only is the reporting of cases of illness and death poor, but the accuracy of diagnosis is often questionable. In a total of 15,457 deaths officially recorded in 1949, almost 35 per cent were listed as due to "ill-defined, unknown or unspecified" causes. Facilities for laboratory confirmation are lacking outside the larger population centers, and confusion is frequently evident in the differentiation of related infections. Reporting is negligible in the more remote areas, and particularly among the Bedouin tribes. Except in the course of special surveys, or when abnormal epidemic conditions necessitate the enforcement of preventive measures, medical treatment is seldom accessible to the inhabitants of such regions. Even in cities, where the degree of reporting is considerably higher than in the rural areas, the morbidity statistics reflect a general tendency to evade the reporting of certain infectious diseases for fear of isolation. The records of cases treated in the government hospitals, which cannot be regarded as representative, and the reports of particular investigations or surveys provide the most reliable data for the evaluation of the prevalence and the distribution of specific diseases.

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Diseases Spread or Contracted Chiefly Through Intestinal or Urinary Tract

164 **Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.** Enteric fevers are endemic, and, in the opinion of the local authorities, a high degree of immunity resulting from repeated exposure to infection exists among the inhabitants. Cases of typhoid fever occur throughout the year, with the peak of incidence usually between June and December, when the con-

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63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East
SYRIA MO 1

versal among the 15 camels slaughtered in the same period, but the consumption of camel's meat is normally restricted to small groups of the population. 232 164

Rare cases of trichinosis are reported among the Christian peoples. Canine infections with the fluke, *Heterophyes heterophyes*, are numerous, and one instance of infection in man has been recorded. 164

Brucellosis. Brucellosis is enzootic among the goats and the cattle. Sporadic cases of undulant fever, caused by *Brucella melitensis*, occur in man. However, infection with *Br. abortus* has not been reported. According to local custom, milk is seldom used without boiling, but infection may result from the consumption of contaminated cheese or butter, as well as from contact with infected animals. 232 164 262 252 164

Diseases Spread Chiefly Through the Respiratory Tract

Tuberculosis. The reporting of tuberculosis is not compulsory in Syria, and the prevalence of the disease is not accurately known. On the basis of mortality statistics for 1947 and 1949, about 1.8 to 2.0 per cent of the total recorded deaths were due to tuberculosis. The usual discrepancies in reporting are exaggerated, however, by the tendency to conceal the presence of tuberculosis because of the social stigma attached to the disease. From 80 to 90 per cent of the known deaths were attributed to pulmonary infection, but nonpulmonary forms of tuberculosis are common in most areas. Competent local authorities estimated that there were at least 32,000 cases of tuberculosis in the country in 1951, representing a morbidity rate of about 10 per 1,000 population. 164 165 164 183 164

In the survey carried on in Damascus in 1950, tuberculin tests were performed on 10,695 individuals between 6 and 24 years of age. The positive reaction rate rose progressively with age: 12 per cent of 563 children, 6 years of age, gave a positive reaction to tuberculin, and 46 to 51 per cent of 1,079 persons from 16 to 19 years of age. 659 751

158 743 ties are inadequate, especially in the rural areas. Up to 1949 there were only 2 small tuberculosis hospitals in the entire country 653 743 —near Damascus and near Aleppo. The development of increased medical facilities has recently been undertaken by the Ministry, and, in 1951, additions to the hospital near Damascus, to provide a total of 350 beds, and a new 300-bed hospital at Aleppo were under construction. Plans were also projected for the erection of a 500-bed hospital in Latakia province, which would bring the total number of beds available for the isolation and the treatment of tuberculous patients to between 1,000 and 1,200.

758 874 A tuberculosis demonstration and training center was established in Damascus in 1952 under the direction of the World Health Organization in collaboration with the Ministry and the Syrian University. It provides a regional headquarters for the training of doctors, nurses and social workers in the public health, the therapeutic and the social aspects of the disease.

164 751 361 **Smallpox.** Vaccination against smallpox is compulsory, but enforcement is necessarily incomplete in the more remote areas and among the nomadic tribes. Outbreaks occur from time to time, with sporadic cases reported almost annually in the intervening 164 years. The disease was epidemic in Syria and Lebanon in 1933-34, but from 1935 to 1941 only occasional cases were observed. In 1941, smallpox spread to Syria from Iraq, where an epidemic focus had developed in 1940. Over 1,980 cases were recorded in 1942 and 1,132 in 1943. The outbreaks subsided in 1944, and again no more than sporadic cases were noted until 1948, when 894 cases were reported. The known incidence declined to 643 cases in 1949 and subsequently to 15 cases in 1950-51.

Other Infections. Pneumonia and influenza are prevalent. Epidemics of measles are frequent, with the peak of prevalence 165 normally between January and May. The 164 majority of cases are not seen by the medi- 361 cal officers, but, from the fragmentary data available, the fatality rates appear to aver-

69:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East
SYRIA MD 1

age about 5 per cent. Pulmonary complications are generally responsible for a high mortality among the Bedouin children. Mumps, whooping cough and chickenpox are endemic, and often epidemic. 165 164 361

Meningococcus meningitis is sporadic. In the 12 years 1939-50, from 14 to 58 cases were reported annually, except in 1944, when the known incidence totaled 135 cases. 164

Occasional cases of diphtheria are observed, usually among children in the preschool and the school age groups. A high rate of subclinical infection undoubtedly exists, however, as demonstrated by Schick test studies.[83] Scarlet fever is relatively rare, although a few cases are reported each year. Streptococcus infections of the throat are common.

Poliomyelitis is seldom reported. No outbreaks have been recorded, but sporadic cases are sometimes encountered.

Diseases Spread or Contracted Chiefly Through Contact

Venereal Diseases. All forms of venereal disease are present, but little information is available from which to determine their actual prevalence. Syphilis is widely distributed, while gonorrhea occurs primarily in the cities and the towns. Soft chancre is sometimes seen among the poorer inhabitants, but lymphogranuloma inguinale is comparatively rare. [511]

The nonvenereal treponemal infection, usually designated by the Arab term *bejel*, is common among the nomadic and the seminomadic populations in the Euphrates and the Al Jazira regions. The most prominent endemic foci are probably in the vicinity of Deir ez Zor, Raqqa and Meyadin. The disease is associated with low standards of living, and in the majority of cases infection is acquired in early childhood. Surveys have indicated that roughly 60 per cent of the above peoples in Euphrates and Al Jazira provinces are affected, while among some Bedouin tribes the infection rates approach 90 to 100 per cent. In different clinical and serologic studies, made at the mis- 164 361